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THE SUGAR MARKET.

Huge Crash In Java

Huge Crash In Java

Zurich, Sept. 18.

The German Food Department announces that no barley will be distributed during the winter for feeding pigs. As the bad out crops barely suffice to feed the army horses, barley must be used for human food. The department proposes to slaughter all pigs of over thirty pounds leaving only a few breeders.

London, September 18. "Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden says the fishing boat owners have now accepted the British offer cabled on the 9th instant."

Saturday, September 22.
Police Reserve Concert.—
Botanic Garden; 9 p.m.
Thursday, September 27.
V.R.O. Annual Aquatic Sports.
—First Day.

Friday, September 28.
V.B.O. Annual Aquatic Sports
—Second Day.
Saturday, September 29.
V.B.O. Annual Aquatic Sports
—Third Day.
Doughs Steamship
Shareholders' meeting.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now open-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fan,
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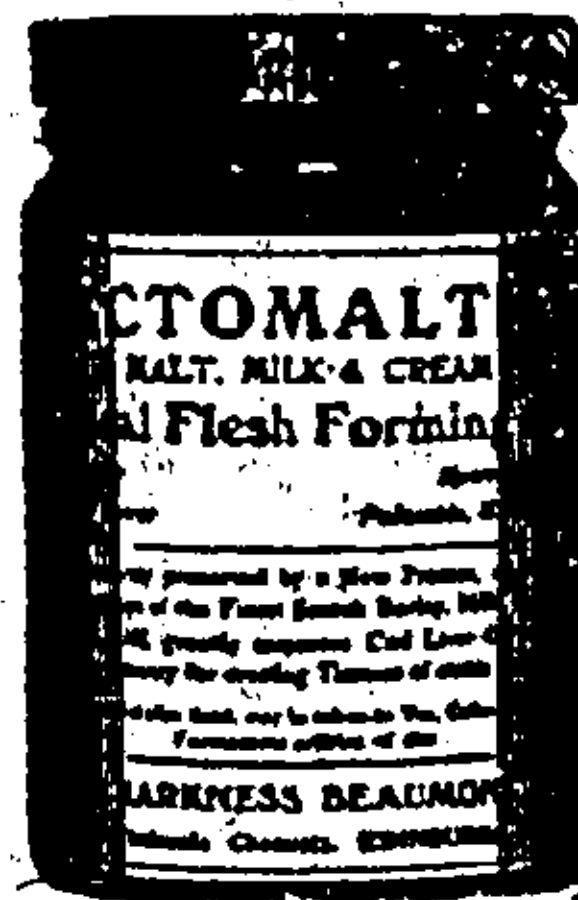
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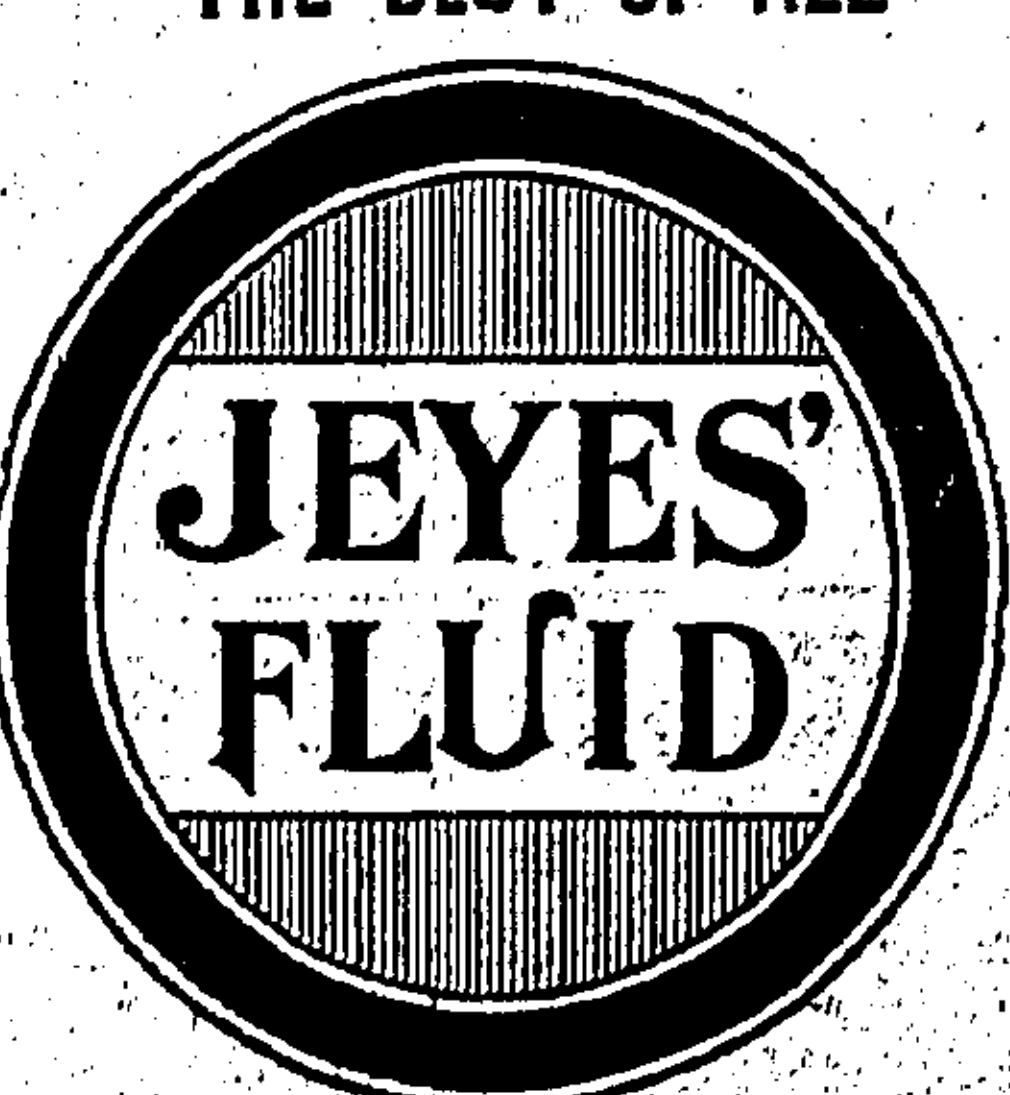
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GENERAL NEWS

M. Pechard.
M. Pechard, formerly of the
French Consulate, Tientsin, who
left for the front in September,
1914, and was subsequently re-
ported blinded by gas, has re-
covered, says the P. & T. Times,
and is now piloting a bombard-
ment machine on the French
front.

Capt. Vincent.

Capt. Stanley A. Vincent, a
Yokohama "boy," after recover-
ing from wounds received at the
front, is now attached to the
Military Intelligence Staff in
Singapore. Capt. Vincent fairly
easily won the other day the 75
yards handicap at the Singapore
Swimming Club.

Post for Mr. Herbert Samuel.
Mr. Herbert Samuel is expect-
ed to be the Chairman of the House
of Commons' National Expendi-
ture Committee, as Mr. McKenna
takes the view that the Committee
will have to examine matters with
which he was concerned when
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and
that therefore it would be in-
expedient that he should be
Chairman.

Ranji "Mentioned."

In a recent list of names
of officers, non-commissioned
officers, and men recommended
for distinguished and gallant ser-
vices and devotion to duty by the
Field-Marshal Commanding-in-
Chief the British Armies in
France, published as a supple-
ment to the Gazette, is that of
Hon. Major the Jam of Navansgar,
known to fame as "Ranji," the
cricketer.

A Children's Paradise.

Panama seems a good place
for the rearing of children. A
census of the Canal Zone on June
30, 1917 shows a total civilian
population of 23,205, a gain of
495 as compared with a year ago.
Of the total population, 7,447 are
Americans, of whom 3,494 are
men, 1,890 women, and 2,063
children. Of the population of all
other nationalities (15,848), there
are 9,310 men, 3,005 women, and
3,533 children.

Two Flying Officers Killed.

Major Arthur Justin Ross,
D.S.O., R.E., the commander of
an air station in the Eastern
Counties, met his death recently
when piloting a biplane. He was
accompanied by a pupil, Lieuten-
ant Leo Michener, of the Cana-
dian Engineers, attached to the
R.F.C., who was also killed. The
machine appears to have got into
a spinning nose dive when about
300ft. from the ground.

The Crime That Afforded an

Opening for War.

An expiatory monument to the
Archduke Francis Ferdinand
and his consort on the site of their
assassination at Sarajevo was
unveiled in the last week of June.
The Archduke Friedrich repre-
sented the Emperor and the
German and Turkish Consuls
attended. The memorial bears the
inscription: "The Archduke
Francis Ferdinand and his con-
sort, the Duchess Sophia, gave
up their lives on June 28th, 1914,
on this spot for King and Father-
land."

Reconstruction Minister.

As Minister of Reconstruction,
Dr. Addison's salary, it was stated
in the Commons recently is to be
£2,000. A Bill to create the
office will be introduced, but Mr.
Bonar Law is not yet able to say
if there will be an under-secretary.
Mr. Hogge has raised the curious
question whether, since there
appears to be an interval between
Dr. Addison's two offices, he
must not seek re-election. On
this the Speaker declined to rule.
"I do not," said he, amid
laughter, "appoint Ministers."
State Aid for War Damage.

The Lord Mayor presided
yesterday at the Mansion House
at a meeting of municipal
authorities called to consider the
subject of State aid as com-
pensation for war damage. In
presenting the report of the recent
deputation to the Prime Minister
he said that in a few days a com-
mittee composed of three rep-
resentatives of the Government
and three of the deputation would
be at work on the details of the
scheme which would give
to the principle of State
compensation which Mr.
George, on the particu-
larment, had accepted.
Mayor Lord Parnham
May's judges were
representing the Municipal
Committee on that body.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Colbert.
Dr. J. M. Colbert, for several years an American physician in Kobe, is returning home, bound for France. His offer to join the medical corps of the United States Army has been accepted.

State-Aided Loan.
Mr. Bonar Law informed Sir George Toulmin recently that the general policy of the Government was to avoid a loan, on the average, on the sale of food, but that in the case of bread any loss on the stated price would be borne by the Treasury.

Naval Battle Flags.
A collection of naval battle flags is being brought together at the Royal Naval Barracks Church of St. George, Chatham. Hanging in the church, with a descriptive shield attached to each, are the flags of, among others, the Implacable, Swiftsure, Marr, Pentelope, Othello, Arethusa, Bacchante, and four destroyers. Every ship represented in the church must be a Chatham vessel, and each flag must have been on war service.

Wealthy Youth Killed in Aeroplane Accident.

Charles Fleischmann, the son of the former Mayor of Cincinnati, Julius Fleischmann, President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, was killed by a fall in his aeroplane at New London, Connecticut, on August 2nd. The pilot Harry Witz, who was with young Fleischmann in the machine, was also killed. The machine dropped into Great South Bay. Charles Fleischmann was twenty-two years old and had only recently enlisted in the aviation corps.

Daring Feat With a Shoe.

An old shoe now adorns the centre spire of the dome of the memorial buildings at Eton. The placing of it there is a daring feat, especially as it must be performed under cover of darkness. The name of the "hero" of the incident is known only to a select few, and will doubtless be handed down to posterity together with that of the youth who, four or five years ago, placed a top hat in the same position. He has since performed deeds of real heroism in France. The top hat had to be removed by workmen with the aid of ladders and ropes.

Mr. L. De Rothschild's Estate.
Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, of Hamilton-place, W. Gannerebury Park, and Newmarket left estate valued at £1,500,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. He left £200,000 to King's College School, Wimbledon Common, for continuing the French scholarship which bears his name. He bequeathed £8,000 to his "master of horse," and the residue of his property to his three sons, "having the utmost confidence that in their good sense and affection for each other they will arrive at a fair and equitable division." All his racehorses and his Newmarket horses he left to his sons Evelyn and Anthony.

The Eel as Food.
Lord Desborough, who presided over the Commission which recently investigated the possibilities of fresh-water fish as food, in an address on the subject at the National Welfare and Economy Exhibition said as a food value one pound of eels was far better than a loin of beef. The total stock of fresh-water fish was probably about 8,000 tons, and it seemed terrible that in times like these so much good food should be wasted when it practically lay at people's doors. Mr. Alfred Bigland said that there was no reason why a great fresh-water fish industry should not spring up.

"Heading for Revolution."
At a meeting of the newly formed League of Londoners at Cannon-street Hotel, Lord Tenterden, in moving a resolution urging the Government to carry out a policy of reprisals, said the time had come to attack the Germans with anything that would bring home to them that they had played the part of brutes. The Mayor of London (Mr. A. H. Warren) said that thousands of munition workers were discontented because there was no protection for their wives and families against enemy attacks. "I say here," he added, "that unless the Government are exceedingly careful they are heading for revolution."

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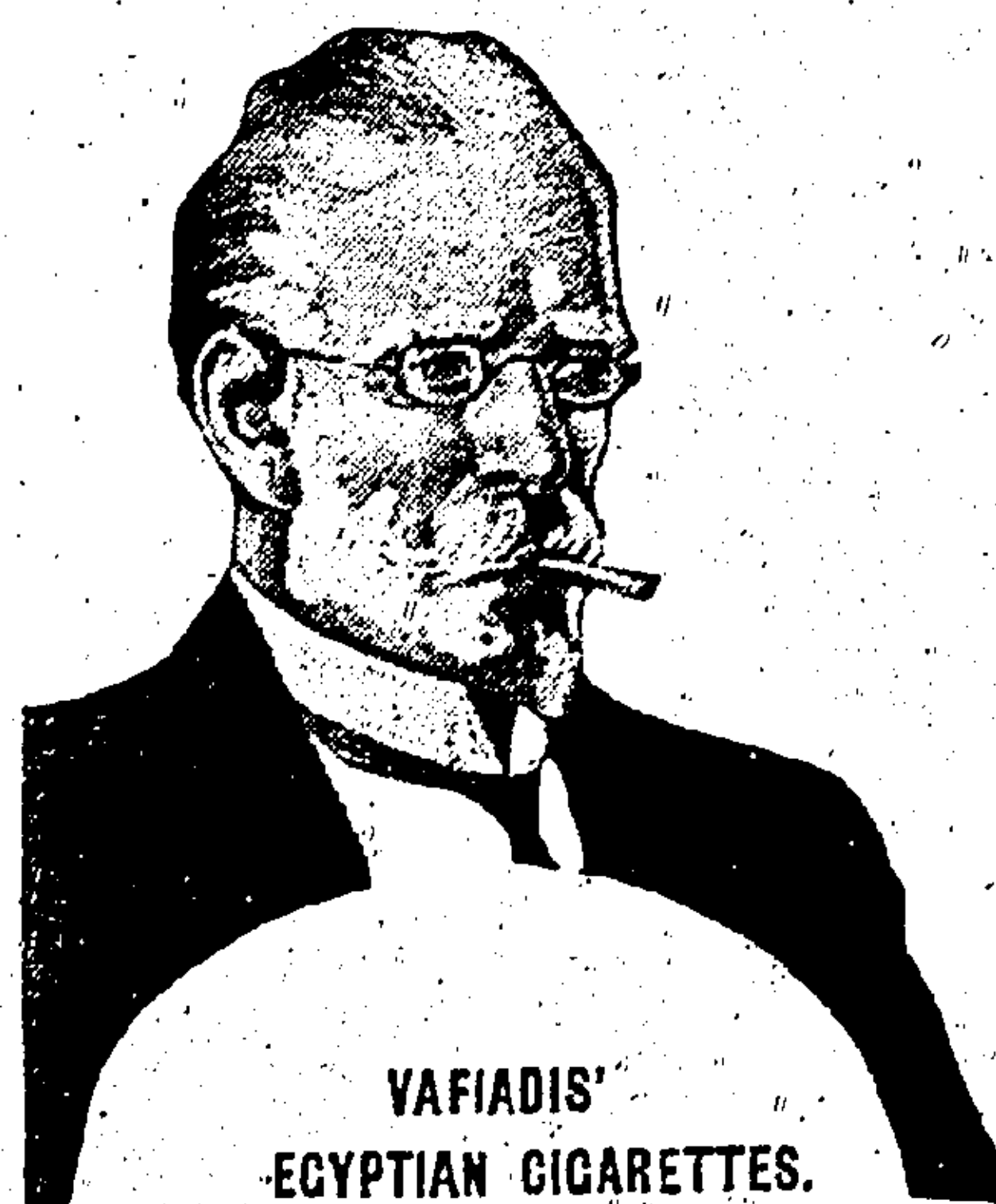
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
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" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
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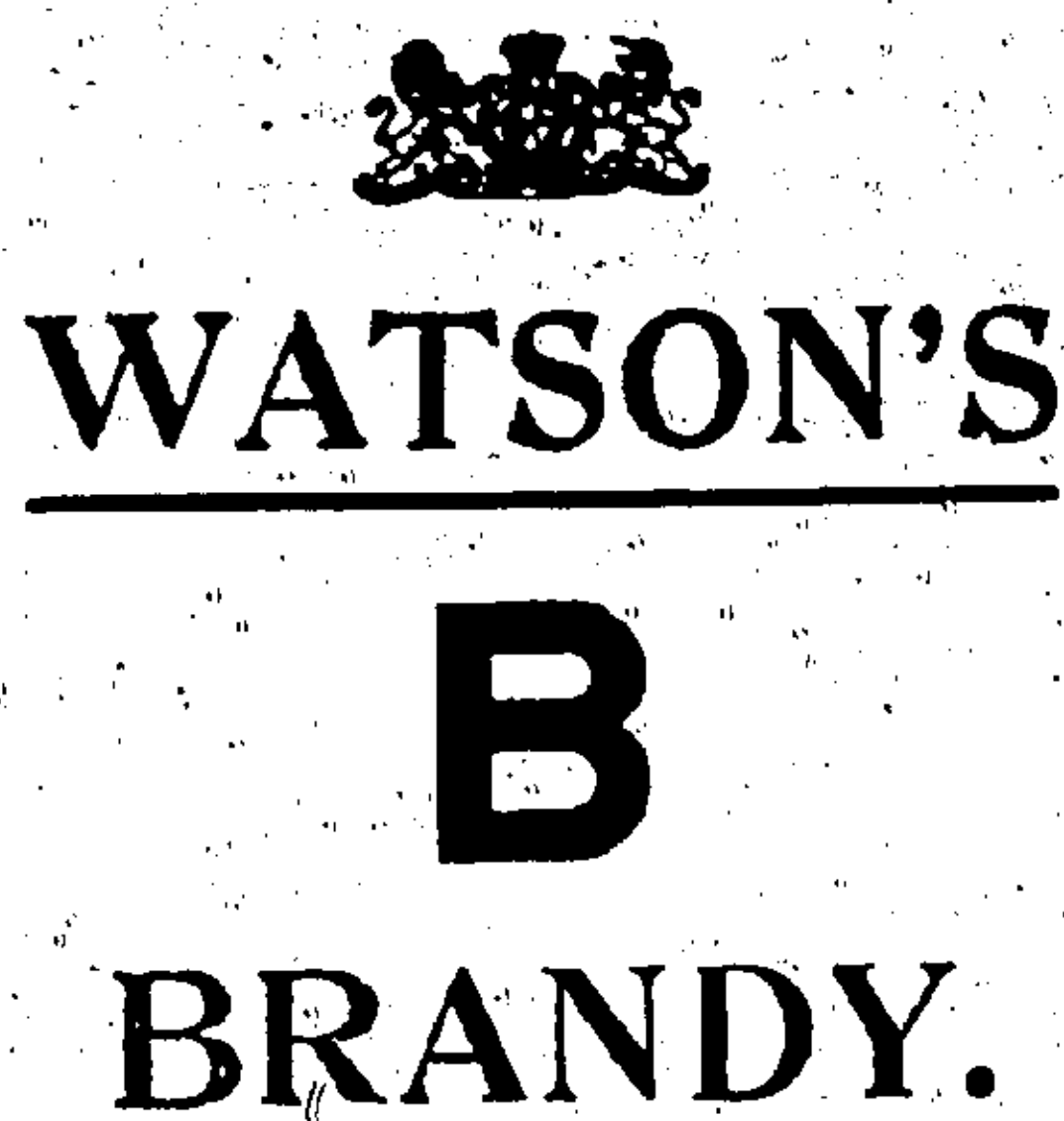
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917.

OPEN SPACES.

We notice that in a recent report the Superintendent of Parks in Shanghai comments on the value and importance of open spaces and parks in their relation to the health, pleasure and comfort of the public. He puts it on record that a rumble round the Settlement between 5 p.m. and midnight discloses the fact that about two-thirds of the foreign population can be found in the parks, carriage-races, etc., and, after commenting on the utility of these places, he states that the provision of more breathing spaces to keep pace with the size and population is a matter that will require careful consideration. It has been well said that a park in a congested city reduces vice, crime and sickness, and that observation is aptly incorporated in the report to which we have referred.

These points set us thinking of the lack of attention which has been given in Hongkong to this important question of public health and enjoyment. It is true that we have Happy Valley, but that is largely utilised for organised sport and is too far distant from the city to be considered as a public park. Then there are the Botanical Gardens, but this spot is not the kind of place in which the younger generation can play and gambol about as children do in the parks at home. What the Colony badly needs is what Shanghai possesses—a number of large open spaces where leisure time can be spent and where the little ones can enjoy themselves. But in the planning of the city of Victoria—if it can be said to have been planned at all—no provision was made for such necessities. And we fear that it is rather late in the day now to hope that the shortcomings will be remedied. Available land is quickly snapped up for building purposes in this utilitarian age, and little thought is given to the value to the community at large of plenty of open spaces. Across the harbour, however, the conditions are otherwise, and we still hope to live to see the day when Kowloon will be able to boast of a well-kept public park. There is ample land for the purpose, but if anything is to be done it will need doing soon, for the settlement across the water is expanding every year, in size. Some years ago we were instrumental in getting a children's playground laid out alongside the railway, and we know that its provision has been greatly appreciated, since it has meant that European children who previously had to be content with the streets and sidewalks have had the advantage of a bit of enclosed turf on which to romper about. But we are sorry to say that the place is in no wise adequate and could be vastly improved if the authorities cared to interest themselves in the matter. In the latest Shanghai Park report we read that a shade house has been erected in the children's playground there, an additional swing has been erected and a sand pit has been dug and shaded with a roof of matting. These are the little things that quickly convert a barren wilderness into a place of joy for the little ones, and the expense of providing them is infinitesimal. The Kowloon playground merely possesses a few garden seats and a matbed shelter. And even these are not well looked after.

Surely the Government, which does not hesitate to lay out a considerable sum on the improvement of a golf course, could supply the necessary adjuncts to a playground, for the sake and benefit of the children. European youngsters out East miss many of the advantages which they would enjoy if at home, and it is incumbent on the Government to see that compensating circumstances are, as far as possible, brought into their lives. The present may not be quite the time in which to lay out a new park or parks, but at any rate the authorities can keep their eyes on suitable sites and reserve action until a more favourable occasion. In the meantime, the Kowloon playground would pay for a little attention and improvement, with a view to enhancing its attractiveness.

The Arch-Intriguers.

Scarcely a day passes now without some fresh evidence of Germany's spying and intriguing being forthcoming. The latest instances are provided by Costa Rica and Denmark. In the former country it has been discovered that Germans have been conspiring against the Government, while from Copenhagen comes the news of the arrest of four Danes, following the unearthing of an espionage plot. The Costa Rican Government has not hesitated to act with promptitude, for a cable to-day says that diplomatic relations have been broken off, while an order has been issued for the internment of German subjects residing at Costa Rican ports. That is the way to deal with the plotter, and we would commend the attitude to all nations who secure proof of the enemy's machinations. The fact is that the German is a born intriguer and a double-dealing spy, whether his lot be cast in the western or the eastern hemisphere. He simply cannot keep his nose out of other people's business, and as for any regard for the ordinary proprieties of international usage and custom, he is so full of self-importance that he considers himself altogether above such niceties. China might do worse than take a lead from the Costa Rican Republic, which, even before any declaration of war, has decided to put German subjects under lock and key.

Germany's Peace Manoeuvres.

Once more Germany is proving to the world that she is eager to obtain peace before the necessity of hard facts compels her to seek it unconditionally. In one of the latest telegrams to hand we learn that "after weeks of careful preparation, Germany has launched a new so-called peace movement." Recent events in Germany and in Austria-Hungary make this statement not wholly unexpected, as it was anticipated that Germany would not let slip the opportunity to bring forward new peace proposals which the Pope's recent Note afforded. As to the actual proposals, it is again somewhat disappointing that Germany—especially after the "weeks of careful preparation"—should issue what appears to be little better than "a tangle of contradictory statements." What Germany hopes to gain by the adoption of such a method, which amounts to little more than trickery of a very transparent character, it is difficult to determine.

Germany's Real Aim.

Germany's real aim is, of course, to extort from the Allies their own views regarding a peace settlement. Apparently the Germans, believing that the Allies are as crestfallen as themselves, are of opinion that the Note issued some time ago, in answer to what appeared to be serious peace suggestions from Germany, can be altered to suit what the Germans may believe to be changed circumstances. In this, as on many other points, the enemy is doomed to disappointment, as there is little likelihood of any change being effected in the views of the Allies regarding peace terms. It is now said that in the latest peace movement "there can be discerned an apparent disposition of the Germans to quit Belgium." As the Germans know the unalterable views of the Allies regarding this matter, surely it is peculiar of them to quibble regarding it. If they are now prepared to evacuate territory which they will be compelled to give up sooner or later, the sensible course would seem to be for them to say so without any ambiguity. Then, and not till then, are the Allies likely to entertain seriously such peace proposals as from time to time have been fruitlessly issued. If it is the case, as is now stated, that the German Government is preparing the people for a "climb down," then, of course, it is to be expected that they will do so in their own way, without consulting the wishes of the Allies. Such a proceeding, however, should not be confounded with peace proposals, with which it does not appear to have any connection. When Germany issues a statement regarding peace terms that is free from the taint of duplicity, the Allies, it may be safely assumed, will be ready to consider it with alacrity and due seriousness.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO WANTS TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD AT ONCE WILL NEVER DO ANY.—Dr. Johnson.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is Delhi Day (1857), as well as the anniversary of the Battle of Alma (1854).

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 2.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Coolie Discharged.—A Chinese coolie employed at Holts Wharf was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to steal brandy. A tallyman employed at the wharf stated that he saw the defendant try to break open a case of brandy with an iron hook. His Worship was not satisfied with this man's evidence and discharged the accused.

Wanted His Money.—Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, to defend two Chinese, charged with assaulting another Chinese. Mr. D'Almada said that one of the defendants loaned the complainant \$15. He asked for the money yesterday but was refused. Words followed and a fight ensued. The second defendant interfered. The case was adjourned.

Forthcoming Marriages.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced are the following:—Mr. R. G. Southerton, of Government Quarters, Wong Nei Cheong, and Miss E. E. Wichell, daughter of Mr. Job Wichell, manager of the King Edward Hotel; Mr. W. F. Blake, marine engineer, of the s.s. Lokang, son of Mr. J. J. Blake, the popular manager of the Victoria Theatre; and Miss J. E. Mangas, of Hsi-piung.

Stolen Clothing.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, two men were charged with stealing a quantity of clothing at Yaumati, valued at \$40. Inspector Brazil stated that the two men were arrested as they were coming off the Yaumati Ferry. The owners of the clothing had been found. As there was a possibility of further charges being added he asked for a formal remand. This was granted.

Bad Coins.

A defective received information yesterday that a woman travelling from Canton on the same train as he was, had in her possession a quantity of counterfeit coin. He watched her and on arriving at Hongkong he arrested her. At the Police Station she was found to possess 300 ten-cent pieces, all of which were bad, being made of an alloy of zinc and pewter. She was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when Inspector Brazil said that the woman's statement, when charged, was that her husband had sent her to Canton to get the money. Her husband was a train conductor. Inspector Brazil added that as soon as the husband heard that his wife had been arrested he left the Company and cleared. He had not been found since. Of course the idea was to pass the bad money off on the cars as change. The woman denied that she knew the money was bad, she having left it given to her. His Worship passed sentence of three months' imprisonment.

"OUR DAY."

Hongkong's Celebration on October 18.

Mr. L. N. Lo, the Honorary Secretary for "Our Day," which is annually devoted throughout the Empire to raising funds for the British Red Cross Society, informs us that the date fixed this year is Thursday, the 18th October, and that the preparations for the celebrations are already well advanced, and that a meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong War Orphanage is to be held in the course of the next few days, when the full programme will be settled and published.

A DREAM OF HOME.

(By Patrick Mac Gill—Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

The trench was a narrow one; parapet and parapet approached one another as if in secret conference, and two men when so control in the harness of war could not pass by in many parts of the alley. One man had, quite literally, to climb over the other. Needless to say, battalions relieved one another at night, as the operation could not be performed by day.

This trench was situated near V—and here, 'one night in summer, Gabey, D.C.M., a weary Irish soldier, was waiting to take his turn on sentry-go. He was weary with some reason, for all that day he had been hard at work digging trenches to rear. He was a grand worker and no man in his battalion could handle a spade like him. Digging up earth was his profession, for he had been a farmer prior to the war, a farmer in Ballyrudren, where he was the proud possessor of forty acres of land, hill and hollow which, as any Ballyrudren man would tell you, seven cows' grass any day of the year. Gabey worked this farm until the drums of war called him away to other work on other fields far removed from Ballyrudren.

Here in France he showed his worth as a spadesman. One day the Brigadier, who had stopped for a moment to look at Gabey digging a trench, said:

"Very handy with the spade, my man very, very handy!"

"No wonder that, sir," was Gabey's reply, for his tongue was ready for any occasion. "I was born with a spade in me hand."

Now in the narrow trench at V....., Gabey, who had been at work with the spade all day, felt very tired. All the long, hot summer hours he had sweated at his work and in the afternoon, just when the battalion expected to go back to rest, the men were informed that they had to go up to the trenches. At midnight they were in the firing-line. Now at one o'clock in the morning, when the air was raw and the smell of the field penetrating, Gabey found himself facing the prospect of sentry duty.

The night was pitch dark. In the stagnant ponds in the vicinity the frogs were "chuckling" and their hoarse clamour could be heard far and wide. Now and then the star-shells went up and Gabey knew well what the sentry standing up above him had before his eyes; the enemy's sandbags and the line of snipe-swept tree-stumps, white as lepers, which ran across No Man's Land. The sleep was heavy in Gabey's eyes and he dozed off now and again for a second, only to wake up as a shell burst in front or swept over his head.

Thicker and thicker phantoms rioted before his eyes and the tree stumps out by the German lines became ghouls. They held their heads together in consultation and Gabey knew that they were plotting some evil against him. What were they going to do? They began to move, long, gaunt, crooked figures dressed in black, and approached Gabey. He felt frightened, but the fright was mixed with curiosity. Would they speak to him? What would they say? He knew that he had wronged them in some way or another, but when and how he could not remember. They drew nearer. He could see that they wore black masks over their faces, and their figures grew in size, almost reaching the stars. As they grew their width diminished until they became mere struts reaching from earth to heaven. Gabey rubbed his eyes to find him-self gazing at the long fine grasses that grew up from the parapets of the trench.

He leaved back across the narrow space and rested his head on the parapet. His head nodded and the dreams began again. The ghouls took shape far out in front now and crept along the top of the German trench, great gaunt shadows that reared as if pursued by a violent wind. Why were they running so quickly? Were they afraid of something? No, they were not afraid. They were simply making way. They had to make way, why?

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

1 All Units will attend before this Board at Headquarters Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. as follows:—

Monday, Sept. 24.—No. 3 Platoon.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.—No. 1 Platoon.

Thursday, Sept. 27.—No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, Sept. 28.—Mounted Police, Boaters & Drummers and Maxim Gunners.

2 Medical Exempts, and men on leave must attend. Uniform optional, but Arms to be produced.

3 The Surgeon Supt. will arrange for the attendance of either himself, the Assistant Surgeon Surgeon Supt. or Surgeon Inspector Thomas at each sitting.

Strength.—Joined.—C. T. Thomson (Lieutenant R.N.B., retired) to Water Police.

Resigned.—P. C. 169 Lam Chung Po (Ambulance) is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Promenade Concerts.

Chief, Self, Company and Platoon Inspectors are asked to place themselves at the disposal of Staff Inspector Arcelli, Chairman of the Committee, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 22. They should attend in uniform at the Public Gardens at 8.30 p.m.

"Make way!"

Two stretcher-bearers stood on Gabey's right, carrying a stretcher on which a limp figure was lying. "Make way, man!" said one of the stretcher-bearers. "You're asleep."

"So I was," said Gabey squeezing himself in against the parapet and allowing the men to pass with their burden. In a second he was asleep again and his mind became full of confused dreams and fancies. The village standing on a hill behind the opposite trench became peopled; it was summer there and in the country round about it the work of haying and harvesting was going on. The men were out in the meadows mowing the grass down in long, green swathes. Gabey walked along a lane, leading to a field, stopped at a stile and looked in. He recognised the field, it belonged to himself, the finest grass-field in Ballyrudren. There was a tall man with a bushy beard mowing the meadow, the sweat streaming down his face and bare chest. The man's shirt was folded neatly back and his sleeves were thrust up almost to the shoulders.

Gabey looked fixedly at the man and recognised him. He was a German. In Ballyrudren he was working on Gabey's farm. It was more than the Irishman could bear. Choking with fury he cleared the fence at one bound and rushed at the German. The mower looked up, saw Gabey and swung his scythe round and caught the Irishman on the legs. Then the two went to ground tearing at one another's throats.

"Blimey, you are a funny sort o' bloke, matey. What the hell are you shoving about for?" Gabey swept into conscious life with a bound to find himself flung on the floor of the trench wrestling with a sandbag which he had pulled off the parapet. Looking at him with an amused smile on his face was his mate, a young Cockney, named Spid-hole Babb.

"Holy Mother! what a dream I was havin'," said Gabey. "I thought I was back in Ballyrudren and a big Jerry with a beard reachin' to his two knees was workin' on me farm."

"If this is 'ow yer goin' ter carry on the war—fightin' wiv sandbags, ye'll not do much to keep the Boche out o' Ballyrudren," said Spid-hole Babb. "It's time for yer turn o' sentry go, now."

Gabey bent down, raised the sandbag and flung it on the parapet. Then, getting hold of his bayonet, he went up on the parapet and relieved Spid-hole Babb.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What will that learned body the French Academy make of the word "Tank" when they have to decide its sex? It was Tommy Atkins who christened the new British invention "Tank," and the name is being accepted in Allied countries as a legitimate addition to their language. "Tanks" were conceived many years ago, not in the moving towers of the pre-Christian era, but in more recent times. In 1814 a workman prepared a scheme to present to Napoleon, explaining how a vehicle could be constructed, to be drawn by horses, thoroughly protected, including the horses, and able to carry men and guns right up to the enemy's lines. The man was arrested as a lunatic.

And did not Leonardo da Vinci declare that he could construct a safe and indestructible vehicle, carrying artillery, which could enter the ranks of the enemy and prepare the way for the infantry? Two of the great craftsman's pen-drawings of "war-machines" are included in the famous Alfred Morrison collection of autograph letters and papers, which, it is announced, will come under the hammer at Sotheby's in the autumn.

The West London magistrate added to his stock of knowledge recently when a witness named Pepps pronounced his name "Peppia." Mr. Booth suggested it should be "Pepp," whereupon the bearer of the famous name replied "loftily" (to quote the reporter), "In our family we pronounce it 'Peppia.'" He was probably one of the Cottenham branch, the members of which have always insisted on "Peppia" and there is another branch which claims "Paypis" as the only correct rendering; but those who descend from the diarist's branch agree with the magistrate, and call themselves "Pepps." A very common pronunciation is "Pepp," and Mr. Ashby-Sterry a few years ago used the various pronunciations for a poetical skit, which ended:

But those I think right, and I follow their steps,
Ever mention the garrulous gossip as Pepps.

If we accept the evidence of a contemporary minor poet, none of the foregoing represents the pronunciation when Pepps was alive. He died in 1703; in 1679 a certain James Carosse had published "Lucida Intervalla," in which occurred the lines:

Him most I praise who opened bath my lips,
Sent me from Navy to the Ark by Pepps.

Clearly the poet believed "Pepp" to be correct, and as he was a clerk in the Navy Department, of which Pepps was Secretary, he ought to have known. But there is one element of doubt even here: in the seventeenth century the "i" in "lips" may have been pronounced long, as in French, in which case it would have rhymed with "Pepps." Only a contemporary photographic record could settle the matter beyond dispute.

A correspondent writes to a Home paper:—"Under the strict censorship that prevails to-day the casual correspondent to the newspapers is able to give full rein to his invention and imagination. Nothing daunts him. A stray remark and a wick married to a rumour will give birth to the wildest fancy. Just at present his fancy seems to be fixed on ships. There are considerably more ships in his imagination than ever sailed the seas. He knows of an 'marines' that can outfight a Dreadnought and submerge 'crusiers' that dive like dabchicks. Of course, they are enemy craft. But we are not to be down-hearted, for we have 'Hush Boat,' mysterious craft that are credited with the speed of an aeroplane and the mystery of a sphinx. They carry a people to America and back in less than a week. They sail up into the heaven after a line and scour the ocean for submarines. In fact, there is only one thing they don't do, and that is, convince anybody that they really exist."

ALFRESCO FETE.

St. Vincent de Paul Society's Annual Event.

On Sunday the 30th instant, in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenesly, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will hold their annual *Kermesse* from 9 to 11.30 p.m. under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. Friends and sympathisers are also invited to be present in the afternoon, from 2 to 7 o'clock, to inspect the numerous articles which will be offered for sale in the evening at the various stalls.

There will be a slight alteration from last year's arrangements, especially with regard to souvenir stalls. These will be placed after the lateral portico of the Cathedral, and the Refreshments and special prizes stalls at the right and left hand side of the general entrance respectively.

This charitable association is, as is already known, doing a lot of good to the poor here, in a quiet and unostentatious way, and it certainly deserves the kind patronage of the charitably disposed public in supporting the forthcoming fete, the proceeds of which will be solely devoted to the maintenance of the poor under the Society's charge.

Liberal donations have been sent to the Society in former years, but at present, with the frequent demands for War Funds, this local charitable institution has been somewhat kept in oblivion. We hope, however, that the public will, nevertheless, extend their co-operation in helping this useful and deserving Society by calling at the *Kermesse* on the night of the 30th instant.

The Orchestra of the Sociedade Philharmonica has kindly consented to play choice pieces from their extensive repertoire during the fete.

Abstract of Accounts.

Below is an abstract of the accounts of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Hongkong, Wanchai and Kowloon Conference, from 1st October, 1916, to 31st July, 1917.

Receipts.

Balance from last year's account	\$1,066.59
Proceeds of Al Fete	2,533.78
Colonial Government grant	100.00
Subs. from Hon Members	130.00
Collections at Sunday meetings	110.82
Interest	19.91
Donations:—	
Sir Henry May	\$25
K.C.M.G.	50
Anonymous	25
Sir Robert Ho Tung	25
Mr. J. M. Alves	25
Mr. F. V. M. R. Souza	25
Mr. A. F. B. Silva Neto	25
St. Joseph's College (pupils' contribution)	20
Mr. Leung Fai Nam thro' Mr. J. M. Xavier	25

Received from the Green Island Cement Co. Ltd. 600

and Mr. P. F. C. Prata 295

for donations from the Cement Co. Staff to supply the needs of the children and mother of the late Mr. M. A. Fernandes 25

\$5,008.10

Expenditure:—	
Weekly and monthly allowances to 76 families	\$1,683.30
Christmas allowance to the poor	78.00
Extra allowance to the poor for medicine and	20.40
Balance	3,069.80

\$5,008.10

J. C. DOS REMEDIOS,
Hon. Treasurer.

Obituary.

The death is reported of Mrs. John C. Ballagh, wife of Professor John C. Ballagh, of T.K.Y. The deceased lady had resided in Japan practically for the last 30 years, says the *Japan Gazette*, and was always prompt in manifesting sympathy with those in need.

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

Fuller Control by the Commons.

On the motion of Mr. Godfrey Collins, who proposed a committee of members to inquire into expenditure, the Commons recently debated the growth of taxation and debt. The discussion was serious and important.

"Publicity," said Mr. Collins, "is essential: it is not a danger, but a safeguard." With reconstruction coming along it was all the more necessary to ensure that Departments bring in watertight measures. Mr. Bonar Law would soon have to place another loan, and the people must be satisfied as to the spending of their hard-earned savings. Sub-committees should deal with each spending Department separately, and should make sure that due value is received. People were agast at Mesopotamia, but were soldiers only to be criticised, and not politicians—(cheers)—a law for one and not for the other. (Cheers.)

Mr. Marriot asked for nine-tenth-century prudence, and talked of "the gravest apprehensions" about expenditure.

Mr. Montagu proposed an amendment. Instead of a Members' Committee dealing directly with items of expenditure, he would have, first, a Departmental Committee to consider how the form of presenting estimates could be improved, and, secondly, a Select Committee (of members) to revise Parliamentary procedure on Estimates when presented. Present forms "block the way to real financial control," and after the war "vast and even lavish expenditure" would have to be faced.

Mr. Wardle, denouncing a dominant bureaucracy, was all against the amendment, which, he said, would only confuse the issue.

Sir Todor Walters, in a rousing speech, took a very firm line, ridiculing the Montagu Committee, and, amid loud cheers, said that a real supervision must be conceded by the Government; otherwise, agitation would continue. (More cheers.)

Sir Robert Williams would have had all three Committees—both the motion and the amendment; while Mr. Lough, turning to history, declared that autocratic Ministers need as much humbling as autocratic kings. "Ministers," he said, "look more innocent than kings—they observe the forms—but they plunge into extravagance, none the less." As for the charge that the House of Commons is extravagant, he stated that "the House has a right to be extravagant—members are responsible to their constituents—but Ministers have no such right. The Departmental Committee, proposed by Mr. Montagu, was 'mere eyewash'."

"Public tender—the greatest safeguard—in abeyance," began Mr. Herbert Samuel. The Treasury has been swept off its feet by the war. Hardly was Sir S. B. Lever appointed to that department when he was sent away to the United States. The Public Accounts Committee was merely an auditing authority. The control of the House of Commons itself had become a mere simulacrum—that was universally agreed. Like an elephant, the House could pick up a pin or uproot a tree—but no elephant could pick up a pin with its feet! Under war conditions the Cabinet could not "focus its eyes" on items of less than £10,000,000.

Mr. Samuel told how his Committee had revised Admiralty expenditure last year, reporting on 30 points. By substituting *fr-zin* for meat for fresh meat in the Fleet 25 per cent. of the cost—a very large sum—was saved. By arranging for direct transport to Salonika, instead of through Alexandria, other savings were effected. Contractors' establishment charges were found to be too high, and the temporary staffs at dockyards—casual labour, not properly organised—were wasteful. Thirty members or so of the House should be selected to continue and extend such work—not to delay expenditure or determine large questions of policy, but to exercise competence. This was not the French system of general committees of control from which he disagreed. These committees, useful Parliamentary success.

GERMANY'S NAVAL INFERIORITY.

Unpleasant Words from Capt. Perseus.

Copenhagen, August 4.—Captain Perseus, naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, throws unpleasant heresies in the faces of naval enthusiasts, in a review of the third naval year of the war. He says the superiority of the British fleet, despite heavy losses, is great enough to justify its claim that it controls the seas. The German fleet is unequal to meet it.

The high seas fleet, in conjunction with the coast defence guns, submarines, mines, etc., will undoubtedly be able to beat off all attacks and keep the enemy from the coast, but he warns that German minds should give no room to views of an offensive activity of the fleet, which is based on an insecure foundation, and an unproved hypothesis.

All this contradicts the Admiralty view frequently expressed in official and semi-official reports, and in the Emperor's Skagerrak message that the Germans had decisively defeated and wrested from it mastery at sea.

Captain Perseus says that every intelligent German realises that unrestricted submarine must be conducted with all energy until England realises it is more profitable to discuss peace than to accept further losses, but on the other hand, he warns against over-optimism in a speedy success of the submarine war, in view of the amount of world tonnage, and the great shipbuilding possibilities available for the Entente.

as colleagues of the Ministry, embarrass the Government and produce the instability which is the greatest defect of the French Parliamentary system. He agreed with Mr. Montagu about accountability. Commercial accountancy had had to be introduced into the Post Office, and to some extent into the Admiralty, and this should be extended as far as possible. But the Montagu amendment did not go far enough. Nothing could be done till December—under that plan. "The motion is a test of whether the House wishes to make its functions a reality," he concluded, amid loud cheers.

Mr. Bonar Law—referring to the growth of expenditure—said that estimates must be guesswork. He regretted the absence of Sir Hardman Lever—but the most critical business of the Treasury was in America, where he is doing good service. He admitted that he had not time to attend the War Cabinet regularly, and he announced that a supplementary member of the Cabinet would have to be shortly appointed. The Government and the House are not "hostile." Provided that the proposed committees do not touch policy, he would accept them, but there must be no interference, as in France, with strategy and plans. The committees could not be allowed to veto expenditure before it was sanctioned. What he agreed with was Mr. Herbert Samuel's scheme of examining committees. Last year it was insisted that committees of this kind should be presided over by a Cabinet Minister. He approved of such examination. But as to methods there was a difference of opinion—we must not jump rashly—and he therefore proposed a Select Committee—including Ministers—to suggest new means of control and to examine at once expenditure in 25 per cent. of the cost—without giving the terms of reference, still to be decided—they should be agreed between the Government and the House—Mr. Bonar Law said that the Select Committee could divide itself into sub-committees for the several departments, and suggested, among other things, better accountability.

Mr. McKenna thought that this offer was generous. He proposed that the debate should be adjourned; it could, of course, be renewed if need be. This course was taken amid cheers for Mr. Godfrey Collins, the mover of the resolution, who has scored a most successful Parliamentary success.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle laxative, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—"MURVILLE." 161, Wanchai Road, five rooms, bathrooms, and servant quarters. Apply—167, Wanchai Road.

"MURVILLE," 7, Broadwood Road, six rooms, bathrooms, servant quarters, and small garden front of house. Further particulars phone 766. Both houses electric installed, full view of harbour, and ready for occupancy October 1st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TEESTA," having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 26th September, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 19th September, 1917.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At 22 Granville Road, Kowloon, Krauss & Stutzart Piano, Excellent tone \$300.00; Five ft. Iron Bed with new springs \$25.00; Hair Mattress (good as new) \$10.00; Mosquito Net for above bed, in good condition \$4.00; Bookcase \$11.00; Kitchen Table, with drawers and bins \$4.00; Corona typewriter, in perfect condition \$70.00; Three pairs of good Lace Curtains with Poles, bracket \$3.00; Folding Camera (3 1/2 x 4 1/2) \$16.00; New Cowhide leather bag (base 3 x 8 inches, 12 in. high) \$11.00; Bookcase (sectional) three shelves two drawers \$13.00.

We have a few other articles remaining, which are also for sale. Byron A. Meeker.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).
Winter Timing of Local Trains

On and from Saturday Sept. 22nd and until further notice.

The following trains are cancelled:

Down Trains
From Shum Chun 6.15 P.M. 9.06 P.M.

Up Trains
From Kowloon 5.18 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only.)

In place of the above the following trains will run:—

Down Trains
From Shum Chun 5.30 P.M. 6.25 P.M. (except Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays)

6.03 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only.)

Up Trains
From Kowloon 4.50 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only.)

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon, 19th September, 1917.

NEARLY FINISHED. DOLLAR DIRECTORY

On Sale in Few Days.



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TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Summit COLLARS

Choosing a collar is as important as choosing a suit of clothes. A collar—apparently so trivial a thing—has power to make or mar a man's whole appearance. For nothing so readily and so visibly strikes the dominant note of his personality. It is not sufficient to secure your "size"—you need that exactitude of fit which only the "SUMMIT" range can give if you are to enjoy perfect ease and consciousness that your collar is really worthy of the wearer.

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COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS, CUT AND FIT.

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GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

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Malt Extract

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
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Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. H. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 47.

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Regular Service Between
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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, June 15, 1917. Agents.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1063. DES VOUX ROAD.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.	Shinabaru Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	SEPT., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Komatsubara Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Goto T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	
KOREA MARU	13,000	
SUBARU MARU	14,000	
TEMPO MARU	22,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	13,500
KIYO MARU	17,500
SHIRYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamers, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan S.S. Bintang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

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STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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Please Apply to

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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	23rd Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	25th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	27th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon, accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong September 19, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Tjimanoeck | 28th Sept. | 7th Oct. | Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haikong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 25th Sept., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 23rd Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Sunday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at "Sow" when no intermediate calls.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Coochow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Approach to the Port
of Wenchow.

Notice is given that the crossing beacons on Chitu Island, Oukiang, approach to the port of Wenchow, have been discontinued.

China Coast.

Mr. J. Bowman, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hainchi.

Mr. J. Sundlo, second officer, Hainchi, has gone acting chief officer, Tungwah. Captain D. D. Ross of the Tungwah is on leave.

Mr. H. Randby, chief officer, Tungwah, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr. J. Fugh, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chenao. Mr. H. P. Carver, chief officer, Chenao, has gone chief officer, Hainchi. Mr. A. A. Warild, chief officer, Hainchi, is on leave. Mr. N. Penson, chief officer, Tean, has gone chief officer, Kueichow. Mr. E. S. Sutton, second officer, Sinkiang, is on reserve. Mr. H. Jory, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tatum. Mr. W. J. Guy, chief officer, Tatum, is on leave. Mr. S. E. Firth, from reserve, has gone second officer, Mausang. Mr. H. W. Chandler, second officer, Mausang, has gone chief officer, Taisang. Mr. J. J. Lossius, supernumerary, Soian, has resigned. Mr. J. Ibbotson, chief officer, Soian, has resigned. Mr. R. Ferguson has been appointed chief officer, Soian.

The Allies' Shipping Rates.

The regulation of ocean steamship rates between the United States and the Allies has been agreed upon in principle by Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States, says a recent Washington telegram. Negotiations are now in progress between officials of the British Admiralty, the American Shipping Board and the State Department to make such regulation effective in order to secure a reduction of the present prohibitive steamship rates. The regulation of shipping rates will probably also be adopted by Japan. The British representatives in the negotiations were Sir Thomas Royden, chairman of the Allies' Chartering Commission, and Mr. J. A. Salter, requisitioning director for the Admiralty. President Wilson has designated Mr. Dorman, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and Mr. Polk, counsellor for the state Department, to represent the American Government. It is understood that the plans contemplate reductions in the rates in many instances and the inclusion ultimately of all vessels flying the flags of the Allies in any quarter of the globe.

Food Ship.

According to a recent Washington telegram, Dr. Nansen, accompanied by Mr. H. H. Bryn, the Norwegian Minister, called at the State Department and explained to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Phillips, Norway's need for food, and also her willingness to put Norwegian ships at the disposal of the Allies. In reply, Mr. Phillips said he would put the facts before the Export Council. Probably Dr. Nansen will be asked to appear before the Export Council to state his case. Before calling on the State Department, Dr. Nansen declared, in an interview, that Norway was willing to barter ships in exchange for food. Before the war Norway possessed 3,000,000 tons of shipping; Germany had destroyed 1,000,000 and Norway required another million for her own wants. The remainder she was willing to devote to the carrying needs of other countries. The Dutch Minister has also declared that Holland is willing to exchange ships for food on condition that ships are not sent into the danger zone. The Dutch Government was ready, he declared, to devote ships to the extent of 80,000 tons to transport purposes for the relief of Belgium if the U.S. accorded to Holland foodstuffs for her own use. The unwillingness to permit ships to ply within the danger zone was due, he said, to Holland's colonial trade. The United States Government through the medium of neutral diplomats has requested information concerning the food conditions prevailing in Northern European neutral countries. The Government's plans for rationing neutrals will be finally determined when the replies have been received. The intention is to restrict food exports to the bare necessities. In order to prevent foodstuffs or the food they replace from reaching Germany, assurances are to be demanded that no food produced in America shall be re-exported or used to supplant goods exported.

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.
Lively Artillery Actions.

A French communique states:—There are fairly lively artillery actions in the region of the Champagne Heights and the Auberville sector. The artillery duel is somewhat violent on the right bank of the Meuse, to the north of Hill 344.

A Busy Day.

London, September 18. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—North Country troops raided Inverness Copse and took thirteen prisoners. We improved our positions slightly east of St. Julien. We drove off raiders south of Mericourt. There is great reciprocal artillery firing in the Ypres sector. Three German aeroplanes were driven down on Monday. The combats were few, there only being a small number of Germans in the air. Three of our machines are missing.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS.

London, September 18. The Ministry of Labour is making a strong appeal for recruits for the Women's Auxiliary Corps for services at Home and Overseas. It should be noted that every new recruit releases a soldier for other duties, thereby directly increasing the strength of the effective.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The General Staff Reorganised.

London, September 18. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is authoritatively stated that the General Staff has been completely reorganised, General Alexieff immediately assuming duties. The Government considers the proclamation of the Republic as formal and does not intend before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to establish a Republican Administration.

A General Exonerated.

London, September 18. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a Commission of Enquiry sitting at Pskoff exonerated General Klembovsky from active participation in the Korniloff movement. General Kaledin on September 17 notified his willingness to explain his actions to the proper quarter, whereupon the Government transferred the inquiry to General Headquarters where General Kaledin is to give evidence before a Military Commission.

ROYAL INVESTITURE AT GLASGOW.

London, September 18. Eighty thousand people were present at the investiture held by His Majesty in Ibrox Park, Glasgow, where Victoria Crosses and other war decorations and Orders of the British Empire were conferred on 143 persons. The recipients of the Empire decoration included Lord Strathclyde (the Grand Cross) and Miss Lizzie Robinson, a munition worker (a medal for heroism at work).

REICHSTAG PEACE RESOLUTION.

Its Promoters Persevere.

In a recent number of the monthly periodical *Mars* the energetic Liberal Reichstag deputy Konrad Haasemann turned back to the new Chancellor's words "as I understand it," concerning the Reichstag peace resolution, and he says:—

"We have long since learnt that it is the shriek of one country who get a hearing in the other, and that if statesmen do not talk unambiguously then to them is always ascribed the *arriere pensee* of secret sympathy with the shrieking elements or else fear of them. The one land receives no clear idea of the real will of the other, distrusts it, and goes on shooting. These tactics serve the enemies of peace, and harm the people who want peace. Therefore they are harmful to Germany; therefore we must demand that the German Government, unless it is not to be provocative, shall make use of no vagueness during the fourth year of the war, and that it shall not facilitate any false interpretations and shall choose its co-operators in a uniform spirit.

"The Reichstag has recognised the need for this, and has acted accordingly. The voting of July 19, the solid majority of 212 against 116 votes, have laid the foundation. The resolution was materially and tactically correct, and maturely considered. The parties of the majority have proclaimed at the psychologically correct moment the policy of a peace by understanding, without allowing the annexations which Germany wants to make either in the east or west, and which England would like to make around Bagdad and France in Strasbourg, although they are not to do so. The Left and the Centre took this step out of conviction, a sense of responsibility, and the national psychological reasons of the future of Europe, knowing perfectly that Germany lay the military and economic strength for a fourth winter campaign and is resolved to oppose this strength successfully to a permanent defiance of peace.

"Now the Imperial Government and the Crown have the assurance of the assent of a Parliamentary majority to such an

Imperial policy, and they take the responsibility, if they queer or dissemble this movement. I blame Herr Michaelis for not refraining from introducing artificially a doubt into the Reichstag resolution by his words "as I understand it," because he accepted the interpretation of the promoters of the resolution without ambiguity before it was put to the Reichstag.

Three Obstacles. Herr Theodor Wolff, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says:—"The peace resolution has worked as well as was possible, and it would have a far stronger effect if Lloyd George and the others were not able to bring three hefty arguments against it. The first is: The Reichstag has not the power to put through its point of view, for it decides just as little about peace as about war; it cannot depose a Government which acts against its will, and it does not demand the Parliamentary system even with the necessary resolutions. The second point is: Herr Michaelis has apparently given his assent to the resolution as he interprets it, but he also spoke about "securing the frontiers," which can mean a great deal and still more, annexations and all sorts of things. The third is: The Conservative and Pan-German papers declare in every pitch and key that Herr Michaelis has left all the doors open for himself, and was by no means thinking of a peace without annexation."

"The First Dove?" The Vienna *Reichspost* headed its leading article on Mr. Balfour's speech in the House of Commons "Is this the First Dove?" "Mr. Balfour's observations on the subject of our Monarchy contain nothing offensive, and nothing, as a matter of fact, that we could not have said ourselves." With regard to Mr. Balfour's statements concerning Alsace-Lorraine, it argued that Mr. Balfour thereby delimited to a certain extent the claims against Germany, and did not say that Germany might not be given compensation in some other direction. The "Reichspost" observed that it is in the nature of this terrible conflict that the first step towards rapprochement should be short and tentative, and concluded:—"It may be that an eye rendered doubly keen by sincere wishes is not mistaken in discerning in Mr. Balfour's speech the first dove bearing an olive branch to leave the Eastern

TROOP TRAIN DISASTER.

A List of the Casualties.

Bombay, August 14.—A further account of the troop special disaster states: It left Raichur about 3.30 a.m., and shortly afterwards, when passing the next station called Yermara, it dashed into a goods train which had been drawn up in a siding. The first two carriages on the special were smashed with the force of the collision. One mounted on top of the other. The wreckage at once caught fire from the gas of the lamps which were burning; and the men who had been awakened by the shock quickly tumbled out of carriages, and ran to the forward part of the train, where they set to work to rescue those of their comrades who were injured. Dead and injured were soon got out of the wrecked carriages, and the men then had a hard fight trying to put out the flames which threatened to spread to the adjoining compartments. The five officers who were in a first class carriage next but one to the breakdown were injured. These officers, together with 29 men of both regiments were later taken on to Wadi, and left in the hospital there. Several men received injuries from burns, and had bandaged hands and limbs when the train passed through Poona this afternoon.

Bombay, August 16.—The following casualties are furnished by the Military authorities in Bangalore in connection with the troop train collision near Raichur on Monday:—

Killed.—Sergeant Bennermann, Pte. Blske, Pte. Ritchie, Pte. Souter, (all Black Watch), Sergeant Wegg, Seaforth Highlanders.

Seriously Injured.—Second-Lieut. O. A. Grand, Sappers. Second-Lieut. J. G. Dennison, Seaforth Highlanders. Lance Corporal Youngs, Pte. Jones, Lance Corporal Ronghead, Pte. Brown, Pte. Smith, Pte. Jamieson, Lance Corporal S. Mist, Corporal Menzies, Q. M. S. Wallace, Pte. Smith, Lance Corporal Lottitt, Pte. Barclay, Pte. Mackie, all Black Watch. Sergeant Adams, Seaforth. Colour Sergeant Major Bell, R. E. Motor Transport.

Dangerously injured.—Pte. P. McGregor, Black Watch. Pte. W. McKenna, Sgt. Breckenbridge, Pte. Hamilton, Pte. Bain, Sergeant Birnie, Seaforth.

Slightly injured.—Lieut. A. T. Simoes, L.M.S. Second Lieut. F. J. Fell, Black Watch. Second Lieut. E. B. Baker, A. S. Corps. (M. T.) Private Pallen, Pte. Meikle, Sgt. Weddell, Sgt. Kighorn, Pte. Kennedy, Pte. Lyon, Pte. Outerlade, Pte. Davidson, Pte. Cunningham, all Black Watch. Sergeant Brown, Pte. Multern, Seaforth.

The Government Railway Police at Raichur are holding an enquiry and have arrested the driver of the troop train.

camp. Until the contrary is proved it is not even permitted to deny the good intention seemingly indicated by several phrases in this manifestation. The fact that there is still much to separate us—if it were not so there would no longer be war—must not frighten us at the beginning.

Poles and the Oath. The *Lehlanzeiger* throws a little light on the happenings in Poland by an attempt to contradict the conflicting and rather alarming rumour current in Germany, and due to the arrest of Pilsudski, the Polish Socialist leader. It says:—"The fact is that the union of the Polish legions did not pass off as might have been desired. Pilsudski, who has been arrested because he attempted to take over the legions into an organisation which was unfavourable to the Central Powers, has been aiming particularly at getting the legions to refuse to take the oath of allegiance. But he was not the only one. The Polish legions from Galicia, Austrian subjects, had demanded to be allowed to be sworn in at the same time, and when, as a matter of course, this was refused they started an agitation among the others to refuse to take the oath. Thus it happens that only a comparatively small number of legions have taken the oath. But stern measures are to be taken against all manoeuvres of this kind." Besides Pilsudski quite a number of other persons have been arrested.

POLICE RESERVEVIST CHARGED.

Case Resumed This Afternoon.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, L. A. P. Leite, a Portuguese member of the Police Reserve Force, and an assistant in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. (imports department), was charged on remand with unlawfully refusing to perform patrol duty on September 7, and also with refusing to perform extra punishment duty.

Mr. Eldon Potter, as Discipline Officer of the Police Reserve, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

At the opening, his Worship remarked that he was of opinion that defendant was a member of the Police Reserve and he did not wish to hear Mr. Potter on the question as to whether defendant had resigned or not.

Mr. Potter said there was one question upon which he would like his Worship to hear him, and that was the reason why this case had been brought before him, bearing in mind the fact that there is now in existence a new Ordinance giving certain powers to deal with defaulters. It might be suggested that the case might have been dealt with in this way, without bringing it into open court. This prosecution, he might point out, was started before the new Ordinance came into force. They were aware by letters received from defendant and from Messrs. Lo and Lo, that defendant had instructed counsel. One of the points of the defence was that his Worship had been told that defendant was a Portuguese subject. That statement was not challenged, but the mere fact of defendant being a Portuguese subject was no defence whatever. One of Mr. Lo's arguments was that the Police Preservation Ordinance and the Police Reserve Ordinance of 1914 were separate and distinct. His contention was that defendant came under the Police Preservation Ordinance he was not subject to the Police Reserve Ordinance. That contention was wrong. Even if he were right, the defendant would be liable. His own (Mr. Potter's) feeling was that the principal Ordinance was the Police Reserve Ordinance, and the Police Preservation Ordinance was only brought in by reference. The two Ordinances were co-operated. The Police Preservation Ordinance was compulsory.

His Worship:—I am not prepared to accept the argument that defendant has resigned.

Mr. Potter went on to say that if Mr. Lo's contention was that the Police Preservation Ordinance was to look at, then the Police Reserve Ordinance might just as well be wiped off the Statute Book. His friend might just as well argue that as American fighting with the British Army could turn round and say "I will not go into battle; I am an American subject." Everyone knew what would happen to that gentleman; he would be shot at dawn. One of Mr. Lo's arguments was that it was not the duty of a special constable to do patrols. Even his client was against him on that. He admitted that he knew he had to do patrols. He further said that he did not object to doing patrols, but said that he objected to the new Ordinance. He (Mr. Potter) submitted that it was one of the duties of a special constable to perform patrol duties. An extra patrol was quite a common form of punishment as the defendant knew quite well.

Mr. Lo said that to everyone almost the thing was very complicated, except to Mr. Potter, to whom they appeared as clear as daylight. He (Mr. Lo) thought his client had been unfortunate. He had been hauled before his Worship like a criminal. His client was charged under Section 5 of the Police Reserve Ordinance, but if his Worship would look into it, he would see it was applicable or not to the Police Reserve Ordinance. If it were applicable the words must be judged and no amount of juggling with them—a feat which his friend had just performed—would make it applicable.

His Worship intimated that he would reserve his decision, and the case was accordingly again adjourned.

NEGLIGENT GODOWN KEEPER.

Judgment for Damages Obtained.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company this afternoon obtained judgment against a former godown keeper in their employ for damages, which are expected to amount to \$7,000. The writ was against Kwok Shai, now staying in Macao, and the claim against him was that he as godown keeper had been negligent in his duty and had permitted the goods in his care to become short.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston) represented the Godown Company, and the defendant was absent and unrepresented.

Evidence was given by Mr. P. B. Wolf, the Secretary to the Company, who stated that on August 31 of this year the defendant, who had been the keeper of "G" Godown, absconded. A check of the goods in the godown was made and it was discovered that 15 small bags and 108 large bags of salt petre were missing. These were valued at about \$7,000.

Evidence was also given by the assistant comptroller, his Lordship entering judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 18 as follows:—

The Tsuchun entertained the M. P. on the 16th and 17th and delivered speeches to them.

In reply to Luk Wing-ting's enquiry as to what sum the two Provinces could supply towards the expenses for the expeditionary army for Hunan, the Tsuchun of Kwangsi said that his Government would furnish \$500,000 and the Tsuchun of Kwangtung said he would supply \$1,000,000.

A telegram from Fu Leung-cho, the new Tsuchun of Hunan, to the Tsuchun of Canton stated that he appreciated the congratulatory message wired to him. He says that as Kwangtung and Hunan are near neighbours, the efforts of one would effect the other.

Luk Wing-ting, who wired to the Tsuchun that he is going to dispatch armies to Hunan from Kwangsi, the two armies of Yunnan troops commanded by Chan Kai-yun and Fang Sing-to should at the same time march to Hunan from Shin Kwan.

The Yunnan troops have been paid up to this month, and the inhabitants are very anxious for their departure.

The Generalissimo has ordered that the monthly pay of all secretaries in his headquarters should not exceed \$50.

Ching Pih-kwong, the so-called Minister of Navy, has made cruiser Hoi Chi as his headquarters.

EX-PRESIDENT LI.

Being Importuned by Rebels.

Since General Li Yuan-hung, ex-President, arrived at Tientsin, numerous attempts have been made by the Kuomintang to induce him to assume their leadership and accept the post of Generalissimo, which Sun Yat-sen is said to be willing to vacate in his favour.

A report circulated by the Japanese News Agency yesterday states that General Li Yuan-hung has lately been receiving solicitation from the Kuomintang to induce him to assume their leadership and accept the post of Generalissimo, which Sun Yat-sen is said to be willing to vacate in his favour. It will be necessary for him to leave Tientsin unless he is to be further importuned by rebel agents. His original object in going to Tientsin was to recuperate his health in a city unaffected by the turmoil of political activities, but the Kuomintang politicians are daily trying to induce him to be their nominal chief. It is not to be wondered at that General Li should be anxious to return to Peking, where he would be at least immune from calls by unruly "yahoos." *Peking Daily News.*

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Noteworthy Speech by Viscount Ishii.

Washington, August 30.—Creating a profound impression upon the members of the United States and a gallery packed with visitors, Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy to America, addressed the Upper House of Congress today.

The Senate galleries and floor were crowded with a most brilliant assemblage at 12.30 o'clock when Viscount Ishii, accompanied by the members of his mission and Ambassador Sato, entered the chamber. The applause lasted a full minute. Viscount Ishii was seated on the right of Senator Salsbury, acting President, and Ambassador Sato on the front row. Senator Salsbury introducing Viscount Ishii in a brilliant eloquent address, said:—

"Of many missions who have visited the Capital, none has been more to the Republic and to us than the representative of loyal Japan. Notwithstanding the efforts of the insidious enemy—pirate of seas, assassin of air and violator of all decency—to sow distrust, the present occasion has marked a complete renewal of time honoured friendship which must now continue for the benefit of all humanity. Germany created peril for Germany in thus bringing America and Japan with other Allies into the field against her.

"There is no east and west when strong men come together as friends, loyally determined that no enemy slander can sever. Let this friendship be eternal."

Viscount Ishii, on rising was given a genuine ovation. His utterance was clear and discourse lofty and dignified. He welcomed America's participation and pledged Japan's wholehearted co-operation. He compared the national ideals of Japan and America; former loyalty to the Emperor and latter intense love of liberty and the flag, constituting identical motives. He said:—

"You must free the Americas; we must free the Japanese, each true to self, each true to the ideal of national freedom. We entered the War because of the solemn treaty, not a 'scrap of paper.' We entered into the War not to promote our selfish interests or ill-conceived ambitions. We are in the War and insist on staying in the War because we believe our cause is just and only a most complete victory can insure honourable permanent peace. The criminal plotters against our good neighbour take utmost advantage and every opportunity, but Japan and America, shoulder to shoulder, will move and co-operate to a sure, certain victory. This association for the most trying and most sacred human activities must bring us to a closer concord, sealing for all time the bonds of cordial friendship."

Punctuated by applause, the conclusion was marked by another remarkable ovation, the galleries and floor rising en masse. The entire proceedings lasted half an hour but the on lookers and Senators afterwards said that Viscount Ishii's speech certainly created a profound impression indeed, stronger than any preceding war mission. The event has been pronounced as a historical epoch and nothing short of a splendid triumph for Japan after a decade of assassinations which have been created by enemy propaganda which Mr. Salsbury emphasised throughout his introductory speech.

Resignation of Lady Officials.

Mrs. Tennant and Miss Violet Markham, Director and Deputy Director respectively of the Women's Branch of National Service, have resigned, states the Press Association. The work of enrolling and selecting women for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will in future be carried on by the Ministry of Labour and the Employment Exchanges. The word of appealing for the Women's Land Army will be carried on by the Board of Agriculture.

USED GOVERNMENT MARK.

German Methods in Manila.

Use of the distinguishing marks employed by the Philippine Government's Bureau of Supply for the purpose of identifying its cargo, by a local German firm, supposedly with an idea of minimising risks of having its cargo detained for war reasons, has been discovered by Insular officials here, says the *Moskops Bulletin*, and as a result steps have been taken to prevent a future continuance of this abuse, while in the meantime the company concerned must shift as best it may to secure possession of the goods which now lie at the Custom House.

The method employed in the present instance was resorted to on a previous occasion in connection with some cargo really destined to the Cooper Company several months ago, and the firm of Froelich and Kattner, the real consignees in the present instance, now claim that the shipment recently received bore the marks of the Government office as a result of arrangements made by the then head of the former concern in connection with some orders placed many months ago.

The official reports of the unauthorised use of the Bureau of Supply marks show that the cargo has come consigned to order, care of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, the bills of lading being immediately signed by the bank and then forwarded to the purchasing agent for his signature. Owing to the fact that the use of the Bureau's distinguishing marks was entirely unwarranted that official refused to sign the bills of lading pending explicit instructions from higher authority, and it was learned that the Insular officials are by no means disposed to facilitate the importing firm's endeavours to secure the cargo which now lies at the Custom House. In one quarter it was stated that the firm in question will probably have to secure new bills of lading from the shippers in the United States before it can obtain possession of the goods.

Although officials of the Insular Government are not inclined to discuss the matter in detail, it was learned that investigations tend to show that the original request for such a marking of cargo was made before the United States entered the war, and when the party making the request thought that by this deception it would minimise the risk of having cargo detained by any belligerent on suspicion of its being consigned to a German firm, though billed to order, in care of the bank. Assurances are given, however, that steps have been taken to see that the practice is discontinued.

S. S. TEAN.

Ruas Aground Off Cebu.

The China Navigation Company's steamer *Tean*, one of the best-known vessels engaged in the China coast and inter-island trade, lies hard and fast aground just off Cebu, on the extreme north-west coast of Cebu, with 10 feet water in her No. 1 hold, according to telegrams which have been received by the Customs authorities and by Smith, Bell and Company, local agents for the ship, says the *Manila Bulletin* of the 10th inst.

The *Jaimie Yano* was sent out from the port of Cebu to the scene of the grounding as soon as news was received there, and the Insular Government also placed at the disposal of the agents the cable ship *Boatman*, which left Cebu Saturday night and was due to arrive at Cebu early yesterday morning. The agents here also state that arrangements have been made for lightening her cargo and divers will be sent down immediately to ascertain the exact extent of her damage. No details of the accident have been received. She was in command of Captain "Fitzroy" of the Commodore Schneider of the China Navigation Company's fleet, and had 1,400 tons of cargo aboard when she was grounded.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Cotton's Profits.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., held last week it was decided to recommend that the sum of Tls. 431,256.23, the net balance remaining from the year's working after deducting auditors' and directors' fees, should be distributed as follows:—

Tls.	
Depreciation account	88,722.75
Reserve, renewals and repairs	100,000.00
Dividend: Tls. 6 per share	240,000.00
Carry to new account	22,533.48
	431,256.23

The annual general meeting of the company will be held on September 27.

Trade of Philippines.

Philippine imports for the year ended June 30, 1917, show an increase of \$6,000,000 over the total of the previous year, and a larger export trade by \$10,000,000. Of the imports, valued at \$15,983,277, American goods comprised 53 per cent., and of the total exports, valued at \$71,715,375, the United States purchased 60 per cent. of the shipments against 47 per cent. in 1916. These figures are in American currency. Hemp shipments amounted to 132,482 long tons, of which 69,869 tons came to the United States. Although the total falls more than 10,000 tons below that of the previous year, high prices resulted in a value of \$30,259,718, by far the highest ever recorded. Sugar alone of leading exports shows a material reduction in both quantity and value from the exceptionally large figures of 1916, the total shipments amounting to 234,308 long tons, of which 98,695 tons were for the United States. A reduced copra trade reaches a value somewhat larger than in 1916, and American purchases assume unusual importance, constituting 46,774 long tons of the 69,382 total. Increasing local manufacture of copra is evident in the larger exports of coconut oil, which nearly doubled in quantity, and with a value of \$6,500,000, closely approximate to the value of copra exported. Great activity in the cigar industry is also indicated in a large increase in exports from 152,000,000 cigars to 219,000,000, due entirely to the growing American demand.

American Cotton.

For the second week in succession another drop of nearly 1d. is to be recorded in American cotton. Renter's Liverpool report for September 8 being:—

Spot	17.60d.
October-November	15.55d.
January-February	14.90d.

Corresponding quotations a week earlier, August 30, were:— 18.25d., 16.92d., and 16.20d. The official Agricultural report issued at Washington and received here early in the week estimates the crop condition as 67.8 per cent. Previously a telegram from the New York agents of Messrs. Tate, Sons & Co. mentioned that the New York Journal of Commerce private estimate was 69.6 per cent. A telegram quotes March 21 cents and reports a weak market without confidence. The estimated American crop for the 1917 season is 12,500,000 bales, which is about the same as that of the 1915-16 season. The following figures are interesting in view of the probability of Government control of exports, Japan having received a report last week that the American export "ban" would be extended to cotton. American cotton shipments to Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, in 10 months of fiscal year 1917, totalled 102,076,480 lb. compared with 118,543,546 in the corresponding period of 1916. These neutrals received 10,467,085 lb. less than in corresponding period of 1916, while their loss when compared with the 1915 period footed up 602,910,458 lb. Spain appeared to have a pretty free hand in buying American cotton in the 10-month period of 1917, as exports from America aggregated 176,925,203 lb., compared with 141,856,883 in 1916. In 10 months of 1915, Spain's purchases totalled 192,007,931 lb.

Siamese Tungsten Ore.

According to a Bangkok mining engineer, from 40 to 60 tons of tungsten ore are mined monthly in the Siamese Malay States, the ore containing from 60 to 72 per cent. of W.O. 3. The local average price of the ore per picul was about 131 ticals during last year, but the price varies according to the W.O. 3 units contained in the ore.

Mining Bank for Korea.

In Korea there have been many applications to the authorities for permission to work mines, but there have been very few projects actually launched. One of the principal reasons for this fact is said to be the lack of financial facilities. In fact, it is said that a certain Japanese business man actually started working a mine, but has been compelled by financial reasons to suspend operations. Experts calculate that unworked mines in Korea are worth about Y100,000,000. In view of the bright prospects of the mining industry in the peninsula, it is reported that some banks in Japan are projecting the establishment of a bank for the exclusive purpose of financing Korean mining industries.

Japanese Money For Chinese Railway.

According to Japanese reports negotiations are going on between the Chinese Government and a Japanese company interested in China for a loan of about Y100,000,000 for the construction of a railway between Chaochow (Swatow), Kwangtung, and Nanchang, in Kiangsi. The projected line would be 200 miles long, reports the *Hochi*, which paper says that as many difficulties are in the way it will take some time before the negotiations are concluded. This project would connect the Yangtze at Kiating with the sea at Swatow, that part of the railway having been completed by a Japanese company some time ago. In a straight line Swatow lies almost due south of Kiating, though the proposed line would probably pass through a good portion of Fokien province.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. S. Spunt & Co. dated September 6, states:—We have had another week of but meagre markets with the general range of prices between Tls. 1 to Tls. 1.50 lower than last week and there is evidence of operators attempting to bring about the bearish movement in the ascendency, though, to what extent such efforts will prove successful or otherwise it is difficult to prognosticate in face of the fact of farmers not yet being any too keen to part with their holdings for the time being. No better weather conditions, as thus far experienced, for the picking season could be wished for, and with average good weather from now on until picking is over, a fair average crop, as far as the Yangtze Belt is concerned, may be looked forward to. Yet, it is advisable not to be over confident on that feature as any decided setback would change the whole situation. Tone of the market, West.

Japanese Copper.

Before the British Government took steps to keep down the copper market in London the domestic market in Japan enjoyed remarkable activity on account of large exports to Britain. The exports have been greatly reduced and new British orders practically suspended since that action was taken by the British Government, and as a result the copper market in Japan has been in low water. It is said the output of Japanese copper has been in excess of the demand by about 10,000 tons. Added to this have been depressing factors both at home and abroad, says a Kobe paper. The other day both the London and the New York market suffered a considerable decline, while the price at which the Osaka Military Arsenal bought copper, being Y71.40 per 100 lbs, was lower than the market quotations by about Y4. Accordingly, the Japan market has been further depressed, and quotations last week stood at Y70, representing a decline of about Y6 during the last 30 days.

Why Japan Stops Silver Exports.

As briefly reported by telegraph at the time, the Japanese Government on September 6 announced the prohibition of the export, without the permission of the Finance Minister, of silver coins or silver bullion except in the case of travellers going abroad, who may take with them not more than Y50 in silver coin. At the same time, the hoarding, smelting or defacing of silver coins for the purpose of selling or otherwise disposing of them will be also prohibited. In both cases offenders are liable to be punished with imprisonment not exceeding three months or with a fine of not more than Y100. In this connection, the authorities have issued an explanation of the reasons necessitating the embargo on silver. The official explanation, taken from the *Japan Chronicle*, says:—“Since October, 1915, the value of silver has gradually advanced, and the advance has recently become more rapid. On September 3, London quotations reached 47½. Present conditions are such that it is well nigh impossible to predict how far the price of silver will still advance. There may be various reasons responsible for the advance, but the main causes are an increased demand and a reduced supply. Since the outbreak of the war, currency in Europe and America has undergone a considerable inflation, making it necessary to put more auxiliary coins into circulation. In India and China there has also been an increased demand for silver, while the output of producing centres has suffered a falling off. Added to this is the fact that some countries have already prohibited the export of silver. There is thus every indication that the price of silver is bound to go up still further. As a result of the steady advance in the price of silver, the intrinsic or bullion value of our silver coins has become more than their nominal value as currency. If the present state of things continues, it is possible that some people may melt silver coins for the purpose of selling or otherwise using the silver as bullion, or export them as they are to foreign countries. The result would be a great shortage of silver auxiliary coins, which might give rise to serious financial disturbances. This is the reason why an embargo has now been placed on the export of silver coins. Even as late as 1915 the output of silver in this country amounted to no more than Y7,220,000 in value. While it has become very difficult to import silver from abroad, there is an increased demand for the metal on account of the necessity of a larger silver currency. Hence the necessity for the prohibition of the export of silver bullion. In special cases, however, the Finance Minister may permit the export.” There is reason to believe that for some time certain people have been engaged in collecting and smelting Japanese silver coins, adds the *Kobe Journal*. “Our readers are perhaps aware that there are larger issues of 10-sen, 20-sen, and 50-sen pieces, though their number has greatly

decreased of late, owing, it may hardly be necessary to point out, to the increased price of silver. According to an expert calculation, the price of silver necessary to make the denominations of these large-size coins the same as their actual value as silver is 32.791, while it is 43.663 in the case of the smaller size of coins or those now more generally in circulation. It is clear that it pays to sell large and small coins as bullion. This makes the embargo all the more necessary.”

Rubber Famine in Germany.

How acute is the shortage of crude rubber in Germany is shown in an article which appeared in the *Gummi Zeitung*. As the German paper deals in review with the rubber situation throughout 1916, it may be inferred that the difficult conditions in enemy countries have since been considerably intensified. It is recorded that in 1916 “the difficulties engendered by the shortage of raw materials and substitutes became more severe, compelling a restriction of output.” It was consequently urged that a manufacture of articles that could be done without should be stopped altogether and production limited to things absolutely essential. Cycling was prohibited and all rubber tyres seized. Further evidence of the chronic dearth of rubber in the Central Empires is furnished by the statement that two trips of a single submarine to the United States, returning with what must have been strictly limited cargoes of the raw material, were sufficient materially to help the situation. “The dark cloud of shortage of crude rubber,” says the *Gummi Zeitung*, “was lifted somewhat by the two successful trips of the German trade submarine *Deutschland*.” In the circumstances one might have expected the *Deutschland* to continue the business, and its failure to do so would seem to suggest that further ventures were not exactly of a successful nature. The *Trutonic* trade journal goes on to remark, with “charming naïveté,” “It is quite natural that raw rubber should be scarce in Germany,” a state of affairs that would not have mattered in the least if that country's pre-war claims in respect of synthetic rubber had only materialised. Nor is the German rubber famine rendered any the less bitter by the knowledge that “there is no shortage in producing countries.” The *Gummi Zeitung*, however, evidently finds some consolation in the notion that “labour is very scarce on the plantations, and that the product is being kept back partly by speculators and partly for political reasons.” “Even in London,” it is added, “there was such a shortage of supplies that the price for standard qualities was forced up as high as 5s per lb.” In point of fact, the price rose solely through the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand, and in spite of the fact that Germany's annual requirement of some 20,000 tons remained unfulfilled. It is conceivable that at some future date not far distant Germany may come to regard 4s per lb as a very reasonable figure at which to obtain standard grades of plantation rubber.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$550

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North China n. t. 110

Unions s. \$775

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$131

H. K. Fires n. \$290

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$174

Indos (Def.) n. \$89

Indos (Pref.) n. \$35

Shells n. 107/6

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$92

Malabons s. \$29

MINING.

Kailans n. 41/-

Langkats n. t. 14

Raubs n. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 32/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$73

Kowloon Docks b. \$112

Shai Docks n. t. 76

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$90

H. K. Hotels s. \$34

Land Invest. n. \$88

H'phreys Est. n. \$6

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands s. t. 74

West Points b. \$78

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. t. 167

Kung Yiks n. t. 14

Shai Cottons n. t. 121

Yangtzepeeps n. t. 495

Oriental n. t. 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes n. \$64

China Light & P.s. \$4.50

Providents n. \$714

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands sa. \$61

H. K. Electric n. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes s. \$264

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level n. \$3.90

Trams, Peak, old s. \$9

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$5

U. Waterboats s. \$18

Watsons n. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/24

Demand 3/24

30 d/s 3/3

60 d/s 3/34

4 m/s 3/34

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 1374

T/T Japan 1504

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 77

co & New York

T/T Java 183

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4474

Demand, Paris 448

BUYING.

4 m/s. L.C. 3/4

4 m/s. D/F 3/4 1/2

6 m/s. L.C. 3/4 1/2

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/4 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 78 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 4624

6 m/s. France 4674

Demand, Germany 77 1/4

Demand, New York 77 1/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 154

Demand, Singapore 1374

On Haiphong 54 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 54 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 47 1/2

Sovereign 610 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 40.80

Bar Silver, per oz. 52 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 36 1/2 dis.

Chinese 10 " 36 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 7 par.

Hongkong 10 " " "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

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In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

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HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

THE NEW HIGH GRADE

IN PACKETS
OF 20

VALO

IN TINS
OF 50PACKED SPECIALLY FOR
MILITARY MESSESLOOK FOR THE YELLOW & BLACK
LABEL.THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

IRON BUX.

Another Fight in Manila.

The following characteristic report of a fight in which Iron Bux figured is from the Manila Bulletin of the 10th instant:—

Because Iron Bux kept inside Sammy Good's hard left and powerful right, Iron Bux shaded Sammy Good in 20 hard rounds at the Olympic club Saturday night in the main event of a splendid card. The advance dope didn't hold true and Good who was figured on an easy winner by most local fight bugs, received a draw decision because he is the titleholder. No other reason can be assigned for the decision and the award was just because the Bux shade was of the hairline variety. Good legitimately won the welterweight championship by beating all comers and while Bux had a little the best of the battle, Saturday night, it was not enough to take away the title. The majority of the 2,000 fans present were satisfied with the decision. The battle was a boner; it was a hard fight and it had but one feature—the ring generalship of Iron Bux. Bux solved Good when he kept inside, the man killers.

Good's showing was a disappointment. He appeared stale and his showing was the worst since he has arrived in this city and these factors made Bux look big. On the other hand Bux fought a great battle. He beat Sammy to the punch time and again and solved the Frisco boy's attack when he kept inside. It was in the fighting that Bux was supreme.

It was a great fight and of the calibre that is seldom seen anywhere. It was always in doubt for twice Good had Bux going and twice it looked as if the Hongkong lad was due for a knock-out. In the third round, hard rights and lefts to the head followed by a right cross delivered downward on the Bux jaw, brought a sheepish grin to the face of the challenger which told his weakness more vividly than could words.

But Bux was strong and in splendid condition and he staged a remarkable come-back. Then again in the 12th, when Bux was knocked to the floor, it looked as if the battle was over, but again demonstrating his wonderful reserve power, Bux came back.

The Dempsey win had the fans on edge for the main event and the headliner kept the edge sharp. Good was picked as Good was a big favorite to go and when in the very first round a right to the stomach sent Sammy against the ropes, then the crowd started to talk. Bux shaded the second round, but Good took the third easily and the house was wild with comment. As the fight went on, each successive round brought more doubt and each successive session told the story that Sammy Good was stale.

Bux was a big surprise and his fighting was a treat. He played several tattoos on Good's midriff that hurt, but over there was that possibility of Sammy landing the key.

Sammy's left jab was not as effective as in his other fights here for Bux caught him with a left look as Good delivered the jab. It was a give and take battle and at the end there was but one decision.

The last round was as fast as the first and both men were in splendid condition. Bux stood the battle better than Good and looked better after the fight. Sammy has a beautiful black eye, his right, while Bux came through the fracas without a mark.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.35 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
169 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN,
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Peking, Choo Choo, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unmentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold men's articles or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Ningbo, Shanghai and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Auau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Sui Nin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.50 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Aomori and Saumai.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shanghai.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai, Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Passengers on Tank Ships.

In connection with the shortage of tank tonnage, it is interesting to note that orders have been placed by one company alone for seven more tank steamers of a large capacity, and embodying such features as passenger accommodation and refrigerating plant for various purposes. Speaking on the subject, the chairman of a large oil concern said that the passenger accommodation provided in the past had proved of real utility, whilst the carriage of passengers had given the captain an added interest and pride in their vessels. He added: Refrigerating machinery, which a few years back would have been looked upon as a luxury for cargo-carrying vessels, is now a necessity, inasmuch as it enables the crews, even when trading on long voyages to tropical countries to enjoy the benefit of fresh meat and vegetables. This is a move in the direction of industrial welfare which is to be commended, and it is to be hoped that other owners will take the hint.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 19th 11h. 44m.—No return from Japanese station. Pressure has decreased slightly at Vladivostok and increased slightly at other reporting stations. It is probably highest over N. Japan. The western portion of an anticyclone covers South China, a depression an area of relatively low pressure is situated in the S. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.20 inches against an average of 72.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.					E. winds, moderate; fair.	
2 Formosa Channel.					S. winds, light to moderate.	
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.					The same as No. 1.	
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.					The same as No. 1.	

China Coast Meteorological Register.

September 19, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Vostoek	6	30.00	61			1 or
Amuro	6					
Bakodate	6					
Tokio	6					
Kochi	6					
Nagasaki	6					
Yokohama	6					
Osaka	6					
Naha	6					
Yokohama	6					
Bonin Is.	6					
Whaiwei	6	29.92	60	80	n	6 o
Hankow	6					
Shanghai	6	29.91	75	98	a	1 b
Changhai	6	29.89	78	95	sw	2 b
Outaif	6	29.94	82	85	ne	1 o
Sharp P.	6	29.90	81	74	se	1 b
Amoy	6					
Swatow	6	29.83	77	95		0 b
Taihook	6	29.94	73			0 b
Taichu	6	29.92	75		n	2 b
Tainan	6	29.91	73			0 b
Koshun	6	29.93	77			0 b
P'oores	6	29.94	78	95		1 o
Canton	6	29.91	81	86		0 c
H'kong	6	29.91	81	86		0 c
Gap Rock	6	29.91	81	84	ere	2 b
Macao	6	29.91	81	84	ere	2 b
Wuchow	6					
Shanghai	6	29.91	77	91	ne	4 b
Phu Lien	6	29.86	77		nsw	2 b
Tourane	6	29.80	75		ne	2 o
O. St. J.	6	29.86	77	91		0 b
Apurri	6	29.86	77	91		0 b
Dagupan	6	29.84	75	96		0 o
Manila	6	29.82	77	92		0 o
Legaspi	6	29.80	75	91		0 o
Tacloban	6	29.80	75	91		0 o
Hollo	6	29.80	75	91		0 o
Surigao	6	29.80	75	91		0 o
Guam	6	29.80	75	91		0 o
Ladnaup	6	29.80	75	91		0 b

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 19, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, s gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Particulars	Day	On date.	On date.
Barometer	29.86	29.91	29.91
Temperature	87	81	86
Humidity	85	86	87
Wind Direction	E.S.E.		E.
Force	2	0	2
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	87		
Lowest	77		

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 19, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 17th Sept. to 23rd Sept.

Day	Month	High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.	High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.
Mon.	17	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15
Tues.	18	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15
Wed.	19	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15
Thurs.	20	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15
Fri.	21	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15
Sat.	22	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15
Sun.	23	11.45	5.15	11.45	5.15

m.morning. a.afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 18th Sept., 1917.

An Exciting Photo Play
IN 4 PARTS:

"A PRINCE OF INDIA."

Pathe's British, French, &
American Gazettes.

Comics:

"IN DUTCH WITH A DUCHESS."

"WIFFLES AND THE EMPEROR."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG AND
WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Dividend Warrants for the Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
(Incorporated in England.)
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Oude, Barnett at 15, Des Voeux Road, in the City of Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 26th inst. at 5.30 p.m. (Signed) S. F. GREEN,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Promenade Concert Season, 1917.
The 1st Concert will be held in the Botanical Gardens.

ON

SATURDAY, September 22nd

at 9 P.M.

Concertists:

Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Miss Camille Castro.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. A. H. Lay.

Police Reserve Orchestra.

Band of the 74th Punjab (By kind permission.)

Admission (at Main Entrance only).

30 cents and \$1.00 (including right to reserved but unnumbered chair).

Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents.

Children charged Adult prices.

Gate open at 8.30 P.M.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1917.

DURHAM
DUPLXDOMINO
SAFETY RAZORPrices complete in Case
with 6 Blades.

\$2.75
See Our Window Display.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.